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SPANISH WAR EXPERIENCES ARE BEING UTILIZED.

A Well-Drilled Body of Men That Could Be Called Into In-

"In time of peace prepare for war" is an axiom that no doubt has influenced the conduct of men since the beginning of history, but it is also undoubtedly true that the people of Indiana are now awake to the fact that this principle is right now as actively in force with themselves as it ever was in any community. It is unquestionabiy true that, generally speaking, the citizens of Indianapolis do not realize that within their midst exists a well-equipped, weil-armed and well-drilled body of men who can be summoned together at almost State militia, and all were strongly impressed with the fact of its existence during the late Spanish war, but their notions of the methods of action governing this body and of its never varying seriousness of purpose are vague and indistinct. The officers and men generally of the National Guard of this State, and in fact of all States, learned much during their service in the Spanish war and have profited greatly thereby. The mistakes made in that service are not likely to be repeated, and every effort is being made by the present organization to see that they will not be. By hard experience the officers and men there learned the best methods of conducting themselves as individuals and as a body in regard to various sanitary measures and like problems that confront the soldier in active service. As a consequence various reforms have been instituted in the or-

KEPT AT ARMORIES.

For instance, the equipment of each company, including knapsacks, haversacks, blankets, eating utensils, extra uniform, flannel shirts and, in fact, everything of at the armories instead of in the basement of the Statehouse as was formerly the case. The advantage of this arrangement will be readily appreciated, and the consequence is that it would not now be wrong to say that in a few hours' notice the Indiana National Guard could put into the field its full force ready for duty in any part of the world.

The men who compose the National Guard of Indiana are men who follow the vocations of peace; all of them are young men, many of them are mere boys, who are employed in the shops and stores and in all the general enterprises. In Indian-

pose, from choice, but everyone, as an enlisted man, does so under compulsion of hands of the capitalist and he has found it mustered into the National Guard he is under the same military restriction as is a where besets him, to manufacture his armember of the regular army, with the ex-

regular calling of peace during the in-

tervals of drill.

A company officer is empowered to compel attendance at drill and he has the right to employ force, if necessary, to accomplish this purpose. The theater, social engagements, a couple of hours of an evening with one's best girl, must all be forgone on drill night. It might be said here that as a general rule the best soldiers are those who are employed during the day at hard work and who have no social auties to compel attention. To these men "drill night" is an event to look forward to, and its opportunities are eagerly accepted. Sometimes it happens that an event of especial interest will cause the boys to attempt to get out of drill, and in that event it is the strategy of the captain against theirs. Not long ago some of the boys of one of the companies in this city thought that they would "cut drill" one night and go to the theater. The captain had a suspicion that such an attempt would be made and he stationed a guard government, but the Republican party has at each door of the theater with order that all absentees be apprehended and brought to the armory. It happened, however, that the men in the scheme discovered the captain's purpose and instead of attending the theater they all reported

at the armory for drill. STRICT DISCIPLINE. The members of the city battalion take much pride in the efficiency of their organization and a friendly rivalry is noticeable among them. The men are kept under the strictest discipline while in attendance at drill. The free, familiar language of everyday life has no place here and any attempt at serious breach of discipline is severely dealt with. A court-martial is not unknown and men have been severely pun-

ished in accordance with sentence imposed

by regimental court-martial. The commanding officer of the company uses his misdemeanors for which a man is liable are numerous and varied. On the present peace footing they are, however, liable only for acts committed in line of company duty and in connection was company affairs. such as serious insubordination and the ture as to require a court-martial and in such a case the captain has recourse to his own ingenuity to punish the offender. In most instances this takes the form of a public reprimand before the company and the culprit is compelled to apologize for his misdeameanor. The company pride is depended upon to do the rest and it is generally very satisfactory in its results, because the boys take it upon themselves to "rub it in" on the offender and he is made to understand that he is expected to be an honor rather than a disgrace to the company. This spirit has been noticed and commended by army officers and it does

much towards increasing the general effi-

ciency of the Guard. The major of the battalion once a month holds a school of instruction which is attended by the company officers and a similar school is also conducted by the company lieutenants with the noncommissioned officers of their company. The captains also use every effort to make the company drills interesting and clever arrangements are used for the purpose. Recently two of the companies executed a midnight battle drill across the river and aside from the novelty and fun of the occasion they learned something of the proper way of conducting themselves under disadvantageous circumstances. As a result of all these things and many more that cannot be touched upon in this article the officers of the National Guard of this State feel that the organization will compare well with that of any other State and they feel equally as confident that the lessons of the past have been well learned by the enlisted men. The battalion stationed in Indianapolis has somewhat the advantage of the other companies in the State but all

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are equally in earnest and all are striving

equally to maintain high standard of ef-

apolis is a battalion of infantry, known as Is the quality of work we produce. Peothe first battalion of the Second Regiment, Indiana National Guard, consisting of companies A, C, D and H. The members of these companies are scattered over the city, but they assemble at regular intervals and go through the drills that are resential to proficiency in active service.

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AUDIENCE IN THIS CITY.

the Social Democratic Candi-

THE TRUST QUESTION.

Social Democrats, He Says, Are Awaiting the Day That Will See the "Trust of Trusts."

Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the Social Democratic party for President, who spoke at Masonic Hall last night on the principles of his party, was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience. Mr Debs spoke for two hours and a half addressing himself particularly to the evils of trusts and monopolles, and the ways and means whereby the evil is to eradicated. Mr. Debs's appearance on th platform was greeted with prolonged and enthusiastic applause and at times during his speech his utterances were so well fore he was allowed to proceed.

Mr. Debs said in part: "A mighty so cial revolution is in progress. The era of small production is passing away. The contest going forward to-day is for the control of the government by three separate classes with interests made conflicting by competition.

"The three classes are the Republicans, class, and the Socialists, representing the workingmen. Each party is committed to its own principles and interests. The reputed burning issue between these three parties is expansion, or imperialism. Republicans favor it because expanding the markets will prolong the life of capitalism and increase its economic power to crush out the middle class. The Democrats oppose expansion because being of the middle class they have no surplus goods to sell in an expanded market. But these are the times of capital.

A REVOLUTION. "A great revolution has been going on. When man owned his own tools, he did the work. He was employed twelve hours a day. His children went to school and the horn of plenty was in the land. But with the advent of the machine everything has changed. The workman owned his own tools until the employer owned the tools and the tools owned the workingman days there were no tramps, it is a com-paritively new word. The child of the laboring man was finally forced to become a cog in the machine, but there is no reciprocity between the child and the machine, for the child feeds the machine and the machine starves the child. To-day the laboring man produces twenty times as much as he did fifty years ago and why does he not make twenty times as much The machine has not been a blessing to him. It is not a curse in itself, but its purpose has been perverted. The machine was intended to assist the laboring man and make his burdens easier to carry but he lost control and has been degraded to the vagabond. The machine is in the account of the competition which everyticles cheaply and his employes are forced ception that he is permitted to follow his therefore to pay the penalty in cheap wages. The one vital issue in the campaign springs from the private ownership of the means of production. A comparative few own the means of wealth production. is possible for six men in New York city to decree idleness for 100,000 men. When the mills are in operation they exact the lion's share of the profits. This accounts for the fact that the few are gorged with plently while the thousands suffer for the bare necessities of life.

ATTITUDE OF PARTIES. "What is the attitude of the Republican party toward this issue of trusts? It declares in its platform that such combina tions are a menace to the welfare of the Nation, and that they should be restrained by law. It is apparently against the trusts but if this be true, why has it not done something in the last three years? It has had control of every department of the not even raised its hand in protest.

"The attitude of the Democratic party same as that of the Republican party, but they are in favor of private ownership. Mr. Bryan says that if he is elected he will enact laws to confine the trust to the State in which it is formed. What nonsense! As well talk about confining a river to the county in which it has its source But the trusts do not bother me. The history of our economic development is the individual, the firm, the company, the corporation, the trust, and, lastly, a trust of the people for the people. Is it not folly to talk about destroying the trusts? It means that the electric lights shall be succeeded by the candles and the railroads by the wheelbarrows. What bosh! The day of small production is past and gone forever. Whence comes all this opposition to the trusts? It has been made an issue by disappointed office seekers. There isn't a man on the inside of the trusts who has any complaint to make. None of you ever heard one of them say a word against the trusts. The complaint all comes from those who are on the outsider Supposing, now, that the workingmen became the collective owners of the trusts. Would there be any complaint? You and I know there would be no complaint, and therein lies the solution of the trust question.

A CREATURE OF LABOR. "The trust cannot be destroyed statutory enactments. It is purely creature of labor. Trusts are the ripened fruits of competition. I would not lay the weight of my finger to prevent the development of trusts until there is a trust of trusts. The Republicans would have the economic sun stand still. The Democrats would turn it back. The scientific Sothe sunset of capitalism and the sunrise of socialism. Trusts would have come under any administration for they are the result of industrial expansion. Republicans speak of restraining illegitimate trusts and the Democrats call trusts outlaws. The Socialists, however, would not confine economic powers to the lake of competition, but would let them flow in the ocean of public ownership. The capitalist and the workingman must be one and the same. ocialism is following capitalism to its grave. The tombstone is being carved. The economic conditions are preparing the people for socialism. It is the only solution of economic problems. It is coming and you may hasten it by voting with us but you cannot prevent it by voting with the other parties-you will only delay it. Political freedom must be based on economic freedom. There is another abolition ovement spreading over the world. I do not ask you to join our party, but I do ask u to preserve your mental integrity and hink for yourself. It is your duty to join ands with the party that will free us from the tyranny of capitalism. It is decreed at the world shall be ruled by the working class. This class is in a clear majority of eight to one, and why should it not rule? He is blind, indeed, who does not see the signs of the time on every hand. POLITICAL EQUALS.

"If men are fit to be political equals they are fit to be economic and social equals. Dr. G. W. Combs attended are fit to be economic and social equals. As long as some of you vote the Republi-As long as some of you vote the Republi-can and Democratic tickets just so long are his home at Wingate, Montgomery county, you voting to perpetuate the system from yesterday.

DEBS ON TRUSTS which you are trying to escape. It is possible that I may be elected President this year. If I am not it is because the working people are not true to themselves. Socialism is moving forward steadily and in a very few years the Socialists will seize the reins and from that very moment capitalism will fall never to rise again. Within three years this country will be shocked by was never known. It is as certain as a prescribed time the factories will again close their doors, commercial industry will come to a stand and you people of the middle class will be forced into bankruptcy and poverty. The periods between these terrible calamities are proving shorter and shorter as we approach the end of the system of capitalism. When the end comes socialism will reign supreme and we will BIG begin the march to the highest type of manhood and womanhood the world has

Mr. Debs left the city immediately after his speech, going to his home in Terre

Typhoid Prevails.

HEALTH BOARD BULLETIN.

Reports of health officers to the State Board of Health for the month of September show an increase in area of prevalence over the preceding month of the following diseases: intermittent fever, typhoid fever, rheumatism, tonsilitis, bronchitis, diphtheria, scarlet fever, puerperal fever, influenza, pleuritis and pneumonia. A bulletin last issued says: "The increase in typhold fever was 36 per cent. and in diphtheria 54 per cent. Typhoid fever is sometimes called autumnal fever because it so largely prevails in the autumn and fall. It is a filth disease caused by improper care of the wastes of life. Diphtheria always increases when the schools open. If the school children were all medically inspected and those below normal denied the schools until they were normal many scores of diphtheria deaths and many hundreds of cases would be prevented. revalence were: Diarrhoea, cholera inantum, cholera morbus, dysentery, flammation of the bowels. A still further decrease in these diseases will occur in October. This will be because in the cool Roosevelt party and the reception commitweather food poisons are not so abundantrenerated. Smallbox was reported from the Democrats, representing the middle | Cass, Jasper, Fulton, Delaware, Jennings, Miami, Jay, Marion and Newton counties.

> Kosciusko and Hancock counties. "The State Board of Health will send to all applicants without cost pamphlets on the prevention of diphtheria, scarlet fever and smallpox. A pamphlet on the cause and prevention of typhoid fever is in prep-

Hog cholera was reported epidemic

#### TALK OF STEAM HEAT.

Charles A. Dale Calls on the Board-Private Heating Plants.

Charles A. Dale called upon Chairman Sahm, of the Board of Works, yesterday afternoon to inquire if the franchise granted the Home Heating and Lighting Company prevented a company from securing a franchise to furnish steam heat from a central point. Mr. Sahm replied that the franchise granted the Home Heating and Lighting Company was not exclusive, and that any one might apply for a franchise to furnish any kind of heat or light, the board

homes in the city are being prepared with private plants for hot water heating. The information printed concerning this system caused many people to let contracts for heating their homes with the hot water system. Plumbers say a hot water plant will pay for itself in five years, by its saving in fuel cost. George W. Keyser has furnished his home in Morton Place with the indirect system, the hot water pipes being placed in the furnace chamber and not air pipes used to convey the heat to the rooms. The cost for the plant is estimated at \$500. The indirect system is about 25 per cent, more costly in the plant than the direct system. Mr. Keyser's house is eight rooms. He has also taken contracts for other hot water systems in Indianapolis homes. He says the private system is a great saving over the public system to be introduced in the city.

### BOYS SENT TO WORKHOUSE

An Effort to Break Up Ruffianism the Streets.

The police were much elated yesterday when Judge Daly sentenced twelve boys, ranging in age from twelve to seventeen years to pay a fine of \$5 each, with an added workhouse sentence of thirty days for rioting upon the principal business streets. Four of the boys were colored and held pitched battles during the progress of citizens, both white and colored. The entire force of bicycle police and detectives were sent out after them and it was only after much hard work that the boys were captured. The number arrested was only about one-tenth of the number engaged in

Heretofore the police have been unable on account of technicalities to make cases in court against such offenders and time after time boys have been discharged. It is now thought the sentencing of the lads will have a good effect on the others, though there will be no lack of watchfulness on the part of the police, especially during carnival week, to catch other members of the gangs. The mothers of a number of the lads became hysterical when their children were locked up awaiting transport to the workhouse and for a time there was great excitement in the courtroom and the corridors.

### CAPT. JAMESON'S DEATH.

in the Philippines.

The Oregonian, of Portland, Ore., brings news of the death in that city of Malcolm S. Jameson, formerly of Indianapolis, after several weeks' illness of typhoid pneumonia. He was the second son of Alex. C. and Jennie Jameson, was born in this city and lived here until twenty years old. Ten years ago he went to Portland. He was first sergeant in the Second Oregon Regiment at the breaking out of the Spanish war and that regiment was the first to arrive at Manila after Dewey's victory. He was promoted to be second lieutenant for gallantry on the firing line, and returned with his regiment to Portland at the expiration of his service badly broken in health. At the time of his death he was captain of Company G, of the Third Regiment Oregon National Guard, largely composed of men who had seen service with him in the Philippines. He was buried with military honors. When taken sick he was in the service of the Golconda Mining Company, and was going east to open an office in New York city.

### Senator Gilbert's Illness.

for lieutenant governor, who has been seriday taken to the home of H. L. Hutson. deputy reporter of the Supreme Court, at 2505 Broadway. Senator Gilbert is suffering with malarial fever. Dr. Garstang, who was with him in the Spanish-American war, is attending him. Senator Gilbert's wife, who is an invalid, is in a sanatorium at Battle Creek, Mich.

John C. Wingate Ill.

John C. Wingate was taken seriously iil with an acute attack of indigestion at the Denison Hotel early Friday night. At

A Reception Committee Appointed to Meet the Special Train at Richmond.

COMING

Points in Democratic Speeches-Questions for Bryan,

Captain William E. English will preside at the Roosevelt meeting in this city next Thursday afternoon and will present Governor Roosevelt to the audience. County Chairman Akin announced yesterday evening that Captain English had been chosen to introduce Governor Roosevelt. Captain English will accompany the Roosevelt

train through the State. A committee has been appointed to meet the train at Richmond and act as a reception committee. Dr. E. F. Hodges, who was in college with Governor Roosevelt, will be chairman of this committee. The other members are H. H. Hanna, H. P. Wasson, George W. Bliss, Louis H. Levey, Captain J. A. Lemcke, E. K. Chapman, Horace E. Smith, Dr. S. A. Furniss, A. A. Young, George G. Tanner, General R. S. "The diseases which decreased in area of Foster, John B. Cockrum, Otto Stechhan, Albert E. Metzger, Jacquelin S. Holliday and Leon Kahn. The train will not run into the city, but will stop outside. The tee will be escorted down town to the meeting will be held if the weather is good. smallpox caused one death in Jasper coun- In the event of rain the meeting will be held in Tomlinson Hall. The platform in Clinton, Shelby, Randolph, Henry, the courthouse yard will be built so that Governor Roosevelt can walk onto the platform through one of the windows of the county clerk's office. This plan will be adopted so that it will not be necessary to push through the crowd.

WILL REVIEW PARADE. There will be no speechmaking Thursday evening, and the time will be all devoted to the street demonstration, which Governor Roosevelt with others will review from a stand on Washington street just east of Delaware street. Colonel H. B. Smith is still receiving communications from counties that expect to send large delegations. A. W. Bain, chairman of the Republican writes from Mooresville that Morgan

county will send more people to greet Roosevelt than the whole country sent to Indianapolis on Bryan day this week. letter from Rushville says a special train will be run from that city on Thursday, arriving here at 10 o'clock. It will bring four or five hundred members of the Wat-

While Indianapolis is getting ready to give Colonel Roosevelt a hearty greeting, other cities which he will visit on his trip hrough Indiana are also actively preparing to receive the popular candidate. James P. Goodrich, of Winchester, chairman of the Eighth district, was in the city yesterday, and said that Winchester will have a crowd of 20,000 to greet Roosevelt, if the weather is good. Winchester will have an all-day rally and in addition to the Roosevelt demonstration Charles F. Griffin, James E. Watson, Colonel De Hart and Jesse J. M. Lafollette will make speeches.

### MAKES HIS BLOOD BOIL.

Governor Mount Points Out Claptrap

in Democratic Speeches. "There are some statements being made by the Democratic leaders in this campaign," said Governor Mount yesterday, "that fairly make my blood boil. Take for instance, the statement of Bourke Cockran, that 'Jefferson acquired territory to prevent war, while McKinley waged war to acquire territory.' Such a statement regarding McKinley shamefully distorts history and perverts truth. Little more than two years ago, in Tomlinson denounced President McKinley because he sought to avoid the terrible responsibility of war. He was called 'Wabbling Willie.' a man without a backbone. The rash men who thus recklessly sought to rush into war, are now vehement in their criticism and condemnation of results. But history repeats itself. A Democratic convention denounced Lincoln, and declared that he, under pretext of military necessity, exercised a war power higher than the Constitution. They said the Constitution had the parade Friday night and assaulted public liberty and private rights were alike have heretofore felt that we would prefer trodden under foot. The Constitution was not trodden down, but upheld. Public liberty and private rights were not disregarded, but the shackles of bondage were broken and men made free. The charge

> charge against Lincoln and savors of that kind of patriotism that forsakes the country in the responsible hour of war. "Then, again, mark the odious comparison drawn by Bryan when he said: 'When they say the Filipinos would lay down their arms but for the hope that they have that may be elected, you tell them that the colonists fought the same battles that the Filipinos are fighting, nearly one hundred

"This comparison is an insult to Ameri can patriotism. The colonists fought their oppressors; the Filipinos are fighting their liberators who freed them from the imperialistic diplomacy of Spain. Comparing the insurgents under Aguinaldo, with the revolutionary soldiers under Washington, and pronouncing the cause the same. makes Aguinaldo a Washington struggling tor liberty, and the insurgents who killed brave Lawton patriots. Such utterances W. R. Hearst declared were carrying out tion and incendiarism, and if they could get possession of Manila a carnival of slaughter, rapine and conflagration would horrify the civilized world. This band of incendiaries and assassins should be crushed once for all."

### PROHIBITION RALLY.

The Candidate for President Will Be Here To-Morrow.

National leaders of the Prohibition party will be here to-morrow evening on a special train. The local Prohibitionists will have an all-day rally. The train will make its first stop at Greencastle, after entering Indiana to-morrow at 2:45 p. m. From tinsville, arriving there at 5:30. The train will return here for the night meeting, which will be addressed by John G. Woolley, Prohibition candidate for President Samuel Dickey, of Michigan, and Volney B. Cushing, of Maine. F. T. McWhirter will preside. Both the afternoon and night meetings will be held in Tomlinson Hall. There will be a workers' conference in the corning at 10:30 o'clock. The State committee will meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 2 o'clock the Tomlinson Hall meeting will be open. State Chairman Hall will be chairman, and speeches wil be made by M. W. Harkins, of Anderson lasper S. Hughes, of Chicago, and Charles Eckhart, candidate for Governor.

### LAST DAY FOR MOVING.

Men Who Change Their Residence

Yesterday was the last day voters could move from one ward to another and be enterday from Republican voters who were the interests of the government will the asked to leave their boarding place at 505 your opinion permit, and we promise to ith Senate avenue. There were seven Re- give the same very careful constductation, I lican State committee.

## To Our Friends and Patrons

Throughout the State we beg to announce that our Fall and Winter Fabrics will remain on exhibition during 

## A. J. Treat & Son

MAKERS OF MEN'S CLOTHES.

### Correct Garments For All Functions.

Mr. C. J. SEILS, the new head of the cutting department, comes direct from New York city, where he has long ranked as one of the leading designers of fashionable garments for 

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they were all told to move by the Democratic landlord. The men were inclined to believe that the landlord thought by "firing them out" they would lose their votes. Three of the men are employed at the Parry Manufacturing Company, three at the Atkins saw works and one is a travel-

#### PERTINENT QUESTIONS.

W. F. Spencer Calls Upon W. J. Bryan to Answer Them.

W. F. Spencer, a well-known manufacturer of Richmond, has addressed a letter to William Jennings Bryan, the Democratic presidential candidate, through the State Republican committee. Mr. Spencer is a Republican and wants Bryan to answer a few pertinent inquiries. The letter which is dated Oct. 5, is as follows:

"In common with a number of my fellowcitizens, I to-day listened to your address delivered in our city, and was sorry to note that owing to the delay in your arrival, you were compelled to so curtail your remarks as to omit entirely the giving of your views upon several important questions on which it is possible you intended to have spoken. "It is but fair to believe that a large

number of the voters present desired to know what would be your policy should they by their ballots aid in placing you in the responsible office which you seek. They recognize that your competitor for this high position, has the advantage of many years of public life during which his actions nine for Bryan. speak louder than words of that which may be expected of him, while their confidence in what you may do must be based wholly upon your statements and promises as that which you have done, even when occupying high position, is unrecorded. "Your statement that upon all questions which you discussed in 1896 you stood today upon the same ground which you maintained then, was upon your part manly of the history of the past four years that you should still maintain that if we continued the gold standard, exports would

and to the point, giving no uncertain sound though it does seem a little strange in view decline and imports increase, that the balance of trade would be against us; that labor would be unemployed; that the price of farm products would decline; that the price of wheat would follow the price of silver; that mortgages would be foreclosed and all our people be crucified upon a cross of gold; that we would become a nation of borrowers and a borrowing nation. Do you really believe now as you asserted then, that all these things will happen if we do not take 48 cents' worth of silver from every man who carts it to our mints, and return it to him stamped one dollar and "In God we Trust" as its have heretofore felt that we would prefer to have only so much of such coin as the government would, and always could, redeem for us in that which was of full value the world over. "But passing from the old issues of 1896

against McKinley to-day is akin to the there were some of us who much desired to hear you state just what, if we give you our votes and thus contribute to your election, you intend to do in disposing of the results of the Spanish war, in the military operations of which you took so distin guished a part, and for the securing of the ratification of the treaty which brought it to a cose, you so diligently labored. 'Upon this point you made a clear, plain

statement, as it would seem upon the surface, when you declared that you would give the islands a stable government and then turn them over to the Filipino people. But unfortunately you falled to state which of the Filipino peoples you would select to whom to turn them over. We would like to be informed as to this. "We would also like to know what you mean by a stable government, and how

ou would establish it. Webster defines a

"stable government" as one firmly estab-

lished-fixed-durable. This would seem to

imply continuity, in other words, that some time must elapse before the government you speak of should have that stability you promise. How do you propose to maintain it? We believe it is a cardinal principle with you that all such governments must be founded on the consent of the governed. Will you establish such government with out the consent of the Filipino people? Of what evidence are you possessed that the Filipino people will consent to the stable government which you propose to give them? Have you already made an agreement with Aguinaldo, the Tagal leader that if he will continue his resistance and kill a few more of the American boys whose lives we all hold so dear and thus keep up his warfare until you can secure place and power, you will at once establish a stable government such as he and his associates will consent to, and has he agreed with you to give his consent? These, Mr. Bryan, are exceedingly important questions, and we must insist on a plain, frank answer, such as you can easily make. Have you or have you not such an agreement? If you have not, what do you propose to do if they decline to consent? If you have, kindly explain the difference between such an agree ment with parties in arms against the flag

of our country and common, ordinary "There remains one other matter, Mr. Bryan, upon which you can give us in formation that might help us to determine whether it is safe to give you our votes. There has lately been published the full text of the instructions given by Presiden McKinley to the Philippine commission suide them in forming a government for he islands. It has seemed to some of us that these instructions, if carried out, would result in establishing a satisfactory government and one to which all order-leying, well-disposed Filipinos would consent. We presume in order to establish the stable government which you promise you would not go to the islands in person but that you would select one or more itizens eminent for ability and having the nfidence of all your countrymen, regardthem on starting out upon such mission, some instructions as to what kind an

point, with the instructions given by President McKinley, and if in our view it seems to promise a better government, one more stable and more likely to receive the consent and approval of the Filipinos, and lead to their development, progress and elevation, we shall seriously consider the question of giving you our votes."

#### STRAWS OF INDICATION.

Polls Taken on Trains and in Hotels Favor McKinley.

"The traveling public must be pretty, generally for McKinley," said Charles G. Field, of the Bates House, last night. "At least, that is the way it looks to me from the reports I receive. Of course, in my position I meet a great many traveling salesmen every day. I have formed the habit of asking them about the political situation as they find it in the different parts of the country they have visited. You know how that is-every time a campaign is on a man gets interested in politics and wants to know how his neighbors are going to vote. Well, I have collected a nice little bunch of political 'straws' in

the last few days. "For instance, J. W. Mayer, a New York drummer, was recently riding from Chicago to St. Louis and some fellow like myself thought he would take a poll of the passengers on the train. A total of eightyfive men passengers showed fifty-six who intended to vote for McKinley and twenty-

"In a train running between Davenport, a., and Kansas City, a similar poll was taken the other day and resulted in fortyeight declaring themselves for a continuance of the present administration and only seven thinking a change is needed.
"The Iroquois Hotel, in Buffalo, N. ., was canvassed last Sunday and an interesting result obtained. There were 300 guests in the hotel that day and 295 of them said they are unqualifiedly for Mc-Kinley, while only five proclaimed their allegiance to Bryan.'

JOHN P. IRISH HERE.

#### He Says Bryan Cannot Carry Indiana-Going to Kansas.

John P. Irish, of California, who has been making speeches in Indiana for the national committee of the Gold Democrats, came in last night from Columbus. To-day he will leave for Kansas, and after a series of speeches in that State he will go to Nebraska to deliver some addresses. Mr. Irish spoke at Columbus last night. He said his meetings this week have been very large, and the receptions tendered him have been very flattering. He has seen enough, he says, to indicate that Bryan will lose by a large majority in Indiana.

### Want to Hear Beveridge Again.

A letter was received at Senator Beveridge's office in this city yesterday from W. S. Dickey, chairman of the Republican county committee at Kansas City, urgently inviting him to deliver another speech in Convention Hall before election day. Mr. Dickey says Senator Beverdige would be able to reach 30,000 voters, one-third from the Kansas side. They would also represent two congressional districts. The senator will be unable to accept, as he is assigned for every

Commission and Produce Club.

day until the election.

The Commission and Produce Merchants' Club will meet at 36 South Delaware street Tuesday evening at 7:30 to organize and make arrangements to march in the procession Thursday night. This is a new organization and will make its first appearance Thursday night. The club has purchased a very handsome silk banner. The club now has about 150 members. Every commission and produce man from South Delaware street is represented in this club.

### Tickets on the Ballets.

tion Commissioners yesterday it was decided to place the tickets on the ballots in the same order as four years agothe Democrats first, the Republicans second, the Prohibitionists third and the Populists fourth. The additional tickets will be placed on the ballot in the order filed.

### Broad Ripple Troop Won.

The Broad Ripple Troop of Rough Riders, commanded by R. C. Light, won the flag Friday night offered by Colonel C. J. Clark for the largest and best drilled company of Rough Riders. The Malott Park Company, commanded by William Roberts, was econd, and Captain Henry Harding's Millersville company was third.

#### Lincoln League Clubs. Vigo county has a Lincoln League Club

of 110 members, sixty of whom are said to have voted for Bryan in 1896 Shelby county has a flourishing organiza-Voters' Club of 127 members. Franklin has a Fremont-Lincoln organi-zation of over one hundred members.

Entire Club Will Turn Out. The Marion Club will turn out its entire

nembership for the Roosevelt parade. Members of the club who do not belong to ess of party, and that you would give the marching, will also participate in the Fred E. Holloway Assigned.

Fred E. Holloway, of Anderson, will speak at South Bend on the night of Oct.